BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1814. [NUMBER 1264.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given; that on Friday the 26th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, A DWELLING HOUSE covered with tiles, with its appurtenances, with ground, situated without the Town Walls at Girgon and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Antonio de Oliveira, the Property of *Francisco de Assis Gomes* and *Ignacio de Souza*, Administrators of the Estate of Padre Ignacio, seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issuing out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the suit of *Dadajee Bhicajee*.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN.
SHERIFF.

Bombay Town-Hall,
24th August, 1814.

A CARD.

BAXTER FERRAR & CO. beg leave most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that the interest of MR. NADIR BAXTER, in their future concerns has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and that the business will henceforth be continued, to be conducted, under the same Firm as at present, by the remaining Partners.

B. F. & Co. avail themselves of this occasion to express their grateful sense of passed favors, and hope by unremitted attentions, and every zealous endeavor, to afford every possible satisfaction, in their future concerns, to merit a continuance of the liberal support they have been hitherto honoured with.

Bombay, 17th August, 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

HAVE received for Sale on commission some excellent fine Toned, Grand and Square Piano-fortes by MESSRS JOHN BROADWOOD and Sons—London, being manufactured purposely for this country, imported per Ship Java CAPTAIN TEMPLER.

Bombay, August, 17th 1814.

Advertisement.

MESSRS FORBES & Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that the interest of Mr. MICHIE FORBES in their Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

MADEIRA WINE.

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform the public at large, that they have for sale a choice of old LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, & LONDON MARKET MADEIRA WINE, in strong double hooped, Whole, Half & Quarter Pipes, from the house of *Messrs. Kier, Buxton & Co.* imported per Hannah, and its well worthy of immediate consumption.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
A few remaining Copies
OF THE
Company's New Charter.
PRICE; 7 RUPEES EACH.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—August 18th, Ship Cumbrian, Captain Edward Cooper, from England.

Ditto 21st, Grab Ship Asia Felix, Captain John Nairn, from Sea.

SAILED.—August 19th, Grab Ship Asia, Captain John Nairn.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Saturday the 20th Instant, the Lady of John Leckie Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

On Monday evening, in his twenty first year, Lieutenant Peter Jenkins, of the H. C. Artillery Corps, whose memory will be long and deeply lamented by those who were best acquainted with his amiable disposition and honourable principles.

SURAT.

DIED.—Sincerely lamented as he had lived respected and beloved, on the 9th Instant at Surat after a short illness, Lieutenant D. J. Mc. Vicar Grant of the 7th Regiment of native infantry on this Establishment, and acting subassistant commissary General.

The premature death of this excellent young man has left a blank in the society of his friends that will not easily be filled up, and the recollection of him can never fail to excite in their breasts a sigh of regret to his honored memory.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—John Lemon Esq. M. P. for Truro.
The Honourable Mrs. Cecil Jerkinson
Lieutenant General Sir William Congreve.
Lieutenant Vance, of the Military Establishment of this Presidency.
Sir W. Dolben Bart.
Emilia Duchess of Leinster.
Neil Earl of Rosoberry.
Sir Horace Man.
Major General Skerrett.
Major General H. Davis.
Admiral Sir Thomas Graves.
Dr. Burney.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 24, 1814.

IT is hardly possible for the most ardent imagination; for the "amabilis insania" even of the Poet, to figure to itself scenes more magnificent or more interesting than what have been lately passing at Paris; and we could not but heave a deep drawn sigh, when reflecting on the loss we had sustained by not being present at them. Such events assuredly can never occur again. They have too much of combination—too much of peculiar character about them ever to do so. That they *have* happened is what, at times, we can hardly persuade ourselves of; but the evidence of their reality is fortunately too strong to be long rejected. Dark and bloody as the night of Tyranny and War has been, it is impossible now to doubt that the wept for day of liberty and peace is dawning fast upon the nations of Europe. That the Sun of Beneficence is rising on the world. That the best energies of mankind are once more about to be called into action!

Jam fides, et pax, et honor, pudorque
Priscus, et neglecta redire virtus
Audet, apparetque beata pleno
Copia cornu.

We thus glowingly express ourselves because we sincerely believe that nature never formed a more baneful character than that of Napoleon. It is not merely because he strode "*the narrow world like a Colossus*" that we detest him. No—Cæsar did *that;* but we are almost induced to forget in *him*, thro' his varied accomplishments & habitual clemency, the hateful vice, ambition. He wrote better, it is said, than he fought, and

"When that the Poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept."

Not so the Usurper of the throne of France; he was altogether insensible to the charities of human life—he looked on men as mere machines of war—as the implements of ambition. Whatever helped to make them better citizens or better fathers he considered as detracting from their military worth, and no acquisition of knowledge, on their parts, was to him acceptable but that which tended to make them skilful and obedient soldiers. It is because he thus studiously kept his subjects in the most profound & abject ignorance, not only as to the movements of government but as to the common occurrencies of life; it is because he poisened, or withheld from the rising generation, the pure streams of education, that we detest and abhor him; and dreadful indeed in the course of another twenty years, must the state of Europe have been, with regard to literature and morals, had his direful sway continued to exist so long. If ever there were a systematic tyrant he is one.

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura negat sibi nata—nihil est non arroget armis;

But tho' we thus execrate his character, and tho' we felicitate the nations of Europe on escaping from the merciless thraldom, and the long night of ignorance and slavery into which, if possible, in order to gratify his own malignity and ambition, he would have plunged the world, we yet acknowledge the vast powers of the prostrate Chief. By considering what he was in infancy & what in manhood we can best appreciate his extraordinary talents. He who had presumed to predict that the snivelling urchin of Ajacio would in the hour of maturity shake the throne of the Cæsars, & become Emperor of the Gauls, would, at the time, have been considered as a driveller or a dotard—and yet all this we have seen accomplished by him.

It has been observed that "*nemo repente fuit turpissimus*" it may equally be said that no one so humble and insignificant in his origin as Buonaparté ever *instantly* became the mighty Ruler of Kingdoms. If the progress to infamy be step by step, so is that to greatness—and it is that gradual, yet ascending course, which stamps the character, which, at once, evinces the corporeal and intellectual vigor of the man.

That the diurnal papers, of France, will now teem with abuse against him is to be expected, but the liberal and the enlightened will receive with extreme caution what is written to answer the obvious purpose of the times, and little we think can be said of the justice or the example of that policy which while it humbles Napoleon to the earth, leaves Murat on a throne.

The Emperor of Russia resided in Paris in the house of the Prince of Benevento. The King of Prussia in that of M. de Beauharnois.

Prince Swartzenburg at General Sebastiani's

The Emperor Alexander, it is reported, after viewing the "Central Museum" at Paris, was informed of the fears very generally entertained that the allied Sovereigns would have stripped that vast repository, of some of its choicest treasures—"you little know me," said His Imperial Majesty, "if you accuse me of any such intention."

It is said that the allied Monarchs mean to give Marshal Blucher the village of Johannsburg in the Rhingau—seven leagues from Mentz and famous for its wines. It is the same estate which Buonaparté had given to Marshal Kellerman.

At the time of the negotiation with Buonaparté at Fontainbleau it would appear that his wife & son who left Paris on the 28th of March, were at Blois—which is about 100 miles S. S. W. of Paris. After every thing was arranged however she quitted that City.—passed the evening of the 23d of April with her father at Gros Bois, and shortly subsequent left France for Vienna, where she will reside til the palace at Parma is fit for her reception.

On Buonaparté's passing thro Orgon, in his way to St. Tropez, the Peasants assembled round him and urged him to shout Vive le Roi, which he did twice.

The Empsess Josephine had arrived at Turin, on her way to Mantua to visit her son Eugene Beauharnois.

The Quen of Westphalia was stopped on the 21st of April, by the Sieur Montbreuil, between Nemours and Sens and robbed by him of 100,000 francs in gold, and diamonds valued at 4 or 5 millions.

Cardinal Fesch, had left Lyons, accompanied

by Madame Mére, his sister, on their way to Rome.

PARIS APRIL 27th.—Persons who have arrived from Nismes assure us that they met Buonaparté at St. Syphorein with General Bertrand. He had an escort of only 4 men. The Generals of the allied powers were in other carriages.

The Emperor of Austria will reside during his stay in England at the Duke of Cumberland's apartments in St. James's and the King of Prussia at those of the Duke of Clarence. The Emperor of Russia will it is thought, stay with his sister the Duchess of Oldenbourg, at the Pulteney Hotel.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange had arrived in London and on the 2d of May paid his respects to the Princess Charlotte.

The fuzileers, the 89th regiment and a strong corps of artillery will form a part of the force about to proceed to America.

Mr. H. Ellis quitted England the 30th of April, on a mission to the Court of Persia.

Two fine vessels left Briftol, in the latter end of April, for the East Indies. They are the first which have sailed from the outports under the authority of the new charter.

A Court Martial had been ordered to assemble at Portsmouth, on Vice Admiral Stirling, on charges of misconduct during his command at Jamaica.

Some further provision is to be made for the Duke of Wellington to enable him the better to maintain his high earned dignities.

Moorings for 100 sail of ships of war, of various rates, are preparing in the Medway.

An expedition, it is said, is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Missisippi; to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of recovering Lousiana.

Maestricht, Venlo, and all the places that belonged to Holland in 1785 were to be delivered up on the 3d of May, to the Dutch Troops. The Austrian General St. Vincent had also assumed the military Government of the former Austrian Netherlands.

Mr. Astlett, so long a prisoner in Newgate has been pardoned on condition of becoming an exile for life.

All the houses on the North side of the entrance into Pall Mall, from Cockspur Street as far as Market Lane, are evacuated, preparatory to the carrying of the new building plan of the Crown into execution.

The Earl of St. Vincent succeeds Lord Bridport as General of Marines.

We apprehend that the Bishop of Calcutta came out with the fleet which left England at the same time as the Cumbrian.

Notwithstanding we were induced to think that etiquette would require the Duke of Wellington to repair in the first instance to Madrid, we yet find that there is a detailed account in the courier of the 9th of his not only having actually arrived in Paris on the 4th of May, out of his being present at a large party of nearly 600 people collected at Lieutenant General, Sir Charles Stewart's—The greetings he met with from all the illustrious characters there assembled were such as might be expected.

We further find that Buonaparté, had reached the place of his embarkation and had actually been received on board the Undaunted. We are indebted to report and not to the Paper or its owner for this information, and therefore we cannot precisely vouch for the accuracy of it tho' we *sincerely believe it to be true*.

We apprehend there never was a campaign in which more negotiation or secret history prevailed than the last, and it is stated that the allied Sovereigns, and more particularly Prince Metternich and Prince Swartzenbourg only prevailed over the domestic affections of the Emperor Francis by opposing to them his known devotion and attachment to the Holy father; representing to him how glorious would be the release of the Pope from the tyranny and imprisonment of Buonaparté, and that nothing ought to stand in the way of this religious duty.

Our loss in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom we lament to say is confirmed. General Gore of the 33d, Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable J. Macdonald & Lieut. Col. Mercer of the Guards were killed, as was Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable G. Carleton together with many other gallant officers.

The Royal family of France. Louis Stanislaus Xavier, King of France and Navarre; born 7th of November 1755.

Charles Philippe, Monsieur (Count d'Artois) brother to the King; born 12th of October 1757.

Louis Antoine, Duke of Angouleme, and Son of Monsieur; born December 1778,

The Duchess of Angouleme, Daughter of Louis the 16th; born 1776. There is not yet any issue by this marriage.

Charles Duke of Berri, second Son of Monsieur; born 1780.

Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans; 1773: married to the Daughter of the King of Sicily, and has issue.

Louis Joseph, Prince of Conde; August 9, 1736.

Louis Duke of Bourbon; April, 1756.

A party of six gentlemen proceeded a few days ago on a Tiger Hunt from Poona. It was agreed, before they started the Royal game, not to fire a shot, but to bring the animal to the charge. It was not long before the gallant party had an opportunity of putting their resolution to the test, a Tiger was started, and took; to some bushes, where he made a stand, but being urged to a contest, he came forward and rushing upon Lieut. Davies, was speared in the chest, while springing, by the dexterity of that officer; not however without receiving a blow in the head from the Beast's paw which brought him to the ground, when the Animal bit him severely in the arm. The Tiger was speared to death in an instant, or the consequences to Lieut. Davies might have been dreadful.

MOCHA.

PRICE CURRENT.

DATED 2D AUGUST, 1814.

Coffee, 75-80 Mocha Dollars per Bhaar of 495 lbs.

DRUGS &c.

Free of all charges on board Ship in Mocha Roads.

Aloes Soccatrina,—None.		
" Hepatica,	G. C.	22-25 per Bhaar of 495 lbs.
Gum Arabic,	. . . .	20-24 per Bale of 330 lbs.
" Olibanum,	. . .	10-12 Ditto.
" Copal,	. . . .	5-5½ per Frazel of 33 lbs.
" Ammoniac,	. . .	1½-2 per Ditto.
" Myrrh,	. . . .	4½-5 per Ditto.
Senna Leaf,	. . . .	12-15 per Bhaar of 420 lbs.
Madder Root,	. . .	3½-4 per Frazel of 33 lbs.
Alkali,	. . . . .	2¾ 2½ per Bhaar of 495 lbs.

English Extracts.

PARIS APRIL,—2d 10 P. M.

Nothing is more interesting and more affecting han what has passed this evening at the audience which the Emperor of Russia has given to the Senate. After having received the homage of this body,

"A man who called himself my ally," said the Emperor Alexander, "entered my States as an unjust aggressor; it is against him that I have made war not against France; I am the friend of the French people; what you have just done redoubles this sentiment; it is just, it is wise to give to France strong and liberal institutions which may be conformable to the present state of knowledge; my Allies and myself come only to protect the liberty of your decisions."

The Emperor stopped a moment; then his Majesty continued with the most affecting emotion,

"As a proof of the durable alliance which I mean to contract with your nation, I restore to it all the French prisoners who are in Russia: the Provisional Government had already asked this of me; I grant it to the Senate in consequence of the resolutions which it has taken to-day."

The Senate withdrew, penetrated with sentiments of gratitude and of the highest admiration.

* The number of the prisoners amounts to near 200,000 men.

It is understood that part of our army in France will be immediately transferred to America, to finish the war there with the same glory as in Europe, and to place the peace on a foundation equally firm and lasting. Now, that the Tyrant Buonaparté has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of indignation against the Americans. That a republic boasting of its freedom should have stooped to become the tool of that Monster's ambition; that it should have attempted to plunge the parricidal weapon into the heart of that country from whence it's own origin was derived; that it should have chosen the precise moment when it fancied that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this is conduct so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up the indignation that we have described. Nevertheless there is in this case the same popular error, that there was, not long since, when France was identified in the minds of most men, with the name of Buonaparté. The American Government is in point of fact, as much a tyranny (though we are far from saying it is so horrible a one) as was that of Buonaparté: and as we firmly urged the principle of *No Peace with* Buonaparté; so, to be consistent with ourselves, we must in like manner maintain the doctrine of *No Peace with* James Madison. The reasons for this are twofold, as respecting this country, and as respecting America. A very little reflection will render them sufficiently manifest.

Various anecdotes are related of the manner in which the arrangement with Buonaparte was brought about. According to some, Buonaparté himself came to Paris *incognito*, and there obtained the best terms he could from the Provisional Government. According to others, NEY was the person who broke the matter to him, and counseled him to accept the offer of a retreat, inasmuch as, though he might protract the war a few weeks or months at the most, supposing no disaffection in his soldiers, yet he must be conquered at last; and, with respect to the attachment of the roops, NEY, it is added, afforded Buonaparté little ground to depend on it, and even intimated that he himself should adhere to the Provisional Government. Certain it is, that on the night of the 4th instant NEY, MACDONALD, and CAULINCOURT brought to the Provisional Government Buonaparté's proposal to abdicate in favour of his son, a proposal which was not listened to for a moment. At the same time Marshal MARMONT came over to the Allies, with his whole corps of 12,000 men; and the remainder of the soldiery began to desert in great numbers. Buonaparté then plainly saw his life was in danger; and then, for the first time, he who had deluged France with such oceans of blood, began to start at the idea of prolonging hostilities. The murderer of millions evinced an amiable sensibility, when the object of alarm was *himself*!

BUONAPARTE'S DEPARTURE FOR ELBA.

The following are the curious particulars of this event. The English Officer who accompanies him is Colonel Campbell. The escort consist of from 150 to 200 men. Bertrand and Dulauloy are to accompany him to Elba.

FONTAINEBLEAU, APRIL 21ST.—Buonaparté set out from this town yesterday, at eleven in the forenoon, (and not on the 19th, as stated in one of our Journals), followed by fourteen carriages. His escort required sixty post horses. The four Commissioners of the Allied Powers who accompany him are M. Souwalow, the Prussian General Kolhere, an English General, and a nother General, supposed to be an Austrian. Four Officers of his house-hold, among others his baker, form part of his retinue. Very few military men are gone with him' and they intend, as it is reported, to leave him at the place of embarkation.

At the moment of his departure, he addressed the officers and subalterns of the old guard; who were still about his person, nearly in this words:—

"I bid you farewell. For these 20 years that we have been together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you on the road to glory. All the Powers of Europe have taken up arms against me: part of my Generals have betrayed their duty, and France herself has betrayed hers.

"With you, & the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war.

"Be faithful to the new king whom France has chosen, and forsake not your dear country, which has been too long unfortunate.

"Lament not my fate: I shall be happy when I know that you are so.

"I could have been satisfied to die: nothing would have been more easy for me; bnt I wish still to pursue the road to glory.—I will write the history of our achievements.

"I cannot embrace you all, but I will embrace your General, Come, General.—(*He embraced him*).

"Bring me the Eagle; let me embrace him too—(*He embraces the Eagle.*)—Ah! dear Eagle, may the kisses which I give thee resound in the ears of posterity!—Farewell, my lads! Farewell, my heroes!—Come around me once more!"

The Staff, accompanied by the four Commissioners of the Allied Powers, then formed a circle ronnd him.

Buonaparté afterwards got into his carriage. At this moment he was unable to repress his emotion, and shed some tears. At the moment of his departure he asked for Constant, his first valet de chambre, but he had hid himself, probably that he might not accompany Buonaparté, though he had the preceding day received a gratuity of 50,000, frances.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF FRANCE AT CALAIS.

CALAIS, APRIL 26.

After a journey and a voyage which resembled a triumphal march, and which made me often wish that we might find the same feelings of loyalty and attachment in France as in England, I arrived at Calais at two o'clock on Sunday. The shore was lined with all the population of Calais; but as the approaching arrival of the King was only known three hours before, the inhabitants had only time to display white cloths and standards, forming a kind of canopy, surmounted with *fleurs de lys*, and covered with loyal inscriptions. A barouche waited for the King, & the people drew it to the Church, whither the King was escorted by a guard of honour from the inhabitants of the town. The same marks of joy and attachment were manifested in the church, but with less tumultuous joy. I remarked that the women had more enthusiasm in their transports, more apparent sincerity in their joy, than the men.

As soon as his Majesty reached the Hotel, formerly Dessein's which had been furnished in haste, he received all the deputations and all the respectable inhabitants and ladies who presented themselves. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the journey, his Majesty replied to the different deputations with remarkable presence of mind, ease and dignity.

Near the Hotel where his Majesty resided, I remarked the most singular spectacle I ever beheld—Mamelukes, lancers, dragoons and hussars arrived one by one, and fell in on each side the gate without having received any order, and as if by instinct. By degrees the confusion having ceased, more regularity was established about the residence of the Sovereign, and Calais perceived she had a King. The town was illuminated at night, and though I had seen the illuminations of London, I could still behold with pleasure the illuminations on the great square, and the *Rue Royale*, which only a few hours before bore the name of *Rue Imperiale*.

At dinner his Majesty among other English of distinction, had Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Secket, &c.; and his Majesty, after having drunk the health of the French in this manner, *To my Children*, gave the following toast:

"*My Friend the Prince Regent of England.*"

It would be difficult to form an idea of the enthusiasm with which this toast was received—it was repeated from every mouth both in the inside and outside the King's apartments.

Nothing can exceed the ignorance in which the people had been kept of the events that have occurred. The reception of Monsieur at Vesoul, and what had passed at Bourdeaux, were but vaguely known, and they were entirely ignorant of the affecting and splendid manner in which the King had been received in London. The Prefects remember that they were named by Buonaparté, and place *too much caution* in their communication with the people of the departments.

The King will be at Boulogne to night, and as it was known that he would set off at twelve, the whole population of the town flocked to the Street (*La Rue Royale*) through which he was to pass, and lined the road to Boulogne for a considerable distance. A double file of the National Guards were stationed the whole way from the gate of the hotel to the Boulogne gate, and reached into the country for several hundred yards. Somewhat further off were placed large bodies of artillery with their field equipages, ready to salute the Monarch as he passed. A little before twelve the Duke de Bourbon, with his father, the Prince de C[illegible] drove away amid loud cries of "*Vive le Roi*,"—"*Vive les Bourbons.*" Exactly at twelve the Royal coach was drawn up at the door of the Hotel and the King prepared to take his departure. The Clergy, and a body of Nuns belonging to the convent (l'Hopital des Pauvres), were first desired to go forward; they were presented to the King, and kissed his hand with great eagerness. The military were next presented; and a French General in waiting then announced that the English Officers should advance. All the English that in the room advanced a few steps, and bowed to the King, he bowed in return, and addressing them, said in English that they were witnessess of the first moments of his felicity. They all shouted, "*Long live the King,*" and pressed forward to kiss his hand. The King seemed exceedingly affected, and thanked them with much emotion.

The Mayor of Calais now begged leave to address his Majesty: he made an animated speech of some length, in which he observed, that Calais had never forgot her legitimate Sovereign, and hoped that the King would deign to remember its devoted fidelity. He concluded with expressions of the most affectionate loyalty. He spoke with a tone of feeling which interested every body, and filled every eye with tears. The King answered him in the kindest manner, and assured him of his steady attachment to the good town of Calais. The King now rose to depart, and accompanied by the Duchess D'Angouleme, and the Archbishop of Rheims, proceeded to the carriage. He ascended the steps amid the most vehement shouts of "*Vivele Roi!*"—"*Vive Louis XVIII.!*"—"*Vive la Famille des Bourbons!*" He bowed on all sides, with smiles of the most amiable affection. The Duchess followed, and her reception was equally enthusiastic. "*Vive la Duchesse D'Angouleme,*" resounded from all quarters. She acknowledged their kindness by nodding, and waving her hand; while her interesting countenance, smiling through the torrents of tears that rolled down her cheeks, worked up the minds of the spectators to a pitch of extacy. The National Guards were particularly warm in their expressions of loyal congratulation. The coach now drove away, preceeded by a few lanciers, and followed by an escort of about an hundred. They took the road to Boulogne: on the road were stationed General Maison and his Staff. The coach stoped for a few minutes, and some conversation passed. It then proceeded with the utmost rapidity. The cannon fired from the heights, and the bands of music played Henry IV.

DOVER, APRIL 27.

I am just arrived here from Calais, which I left yesterday evening. I saw the King land there: he was conveyed by means of a platform into an open caleche, or carriage with four seats, into which he was followed by the Duchess of Angouleme, the Prince of Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon. The horses were soon taken off, and the carriage was dragged by the populace to the door of the principal Church. The streets through which it passed were crowded with white flags, and the windows filled with well dressed women waving white handkerchiefs; the air resounded with cries of *Vive Louis 18, vive its Bourbon!*" At the door of the Church his Majesty was received by the principal Clergy, who conducted him under a canopy to a seat of state in the middle of the chois, where the King and the Duchess of Angouleme fell on their knees, & appeared to pray with the most fervent devotion, while the *Te Deum* and *Domine salvum fac Regem* were sung. They then returned to the caleche, were drawn as before to the Hotel de Tillac, formerly Dessein's, where the King and his party dined in public, and after dinner received the compliments of those who wished to be presented to him. The next day, the tide not serving at an early hour for landing the King's carriages, his Majesty determined to spend that day at Calais also, and again dined in public, giving orders that all the English who wished it should be admitted. He set off from Calais on Tueday at noon, escorted by a body of French lancers on horseback, and another corps of French cavalry, and was to sleep that night at Boulogne-sur-Mer. On Wednesday his Majesty proposed to reach Amiens, and on Thursday to get to his palace at Compeigne, where he intended to rest a couple of days, and then make his entry into Paris.

Bell's Messenger May 2d.

SOLEMN ENTRANCE OF LOUIS XVIII. INTO HIS CAPITAL.

PARIS, MAY 3.

During the whole of the day the air has been calm, and the sky without a cloud. Never did a finer day give light to a finer spectacle. Within the whole of Paris, and the neighbouring country every kind of business was suspended. The immense population of the capital had but one single interest, one single object of conversa-

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tion, of curiosity, and of love! The expectation of beholding the Monarch of their affections had united all hearts, and banished all recollections of the revolution. In passing through the multitude, whose countenances beamed with joy, the King of France might have been led to believe that no tears had been left for him to dry up, and that he returned to the bosom of a people who had endured no misery. From an early hour in the morning, the windows and doors of the houses were ornamented with garlands of lilies, or the most valuable tapestry, covered with ingenious and appropriate devices. The National Guard was under arms, and seemed to await with impatience the noblest reward of their exertions—that of receiving the descendant of Henry IV. The artillery, which henceforth will announce only festivals of peace, was heard throughout the city, and the report was mixed with the ringing of bells. The statue of Henry IV. attracted every eye to the Pont Neuf. Other monuments were erected near the same spot as well as in other quarters. The arts so dear to France were earnestly employed to celebrate the entrance of a monarch who never forgot them in his exile.

The Clergy assembled in the churches as on days of the solemn festivals, raised their hands to heaven and thanked God for restoring happiness to France in the restoration of her deliverer and her King. History and poetry will describe the events of this ever-memorable day. The following was the order of proceeding:—

FROM ST. OUEN TO THE GATE OF ST. DENIS.

The cavalry and infantry of the National Guard, the Royal Guard, and the detachments of the troops of the line having been drawn up in order of battle, and the whole of the procession formed, his Majesty the King of France gave the signal of departure. It was near eleven o'clock, and every eye was directed to the King. The Monarch, dressed in a blue coat with the epaulets of a General, was in a rich and elegant open landau, drawn by eight white horses, presented to him by the Prince Regent of England. Their heads were adorned with plumes of white feathers. On the left of the King was seated the daughter of Louis XVI. dressed in a white robe, and wearing a cap decorated with white feathers, with a veil thrown behind. Monsieur, the Count d'Artois, and his son the Duke de Berri, were on each side of him, on horseback. The enthusiasm and universal joy which were manifested are inexpressible. The same acclamations were raised by every voice. *Vive le Roi! Vive Madame! Vivent nos Princes! Vivent les Bourbons!*"

A vast multitude had set out from Paris at a very early hour, both on foot and horseback, and among the horsemen were a great number of officers, belonging to the allied armies, wearing the white cockade with that of their respective nations. The procession advanced slowly to the gate of St. Denis, and at one o'clock the leading corps appeared. The shouts raised by an immense assemblage rent the air: "*Vive le Roi!*" was the constant cry, and the numerous bands of music placed on every side played the favourite and popular airs of the French people. The triumphal arch presented a grand and impressive appearance. A crown was suspended by garlands of flowers, and on the summit of the arch waved the white flag, surrounded by a select band of musicians. As the troops passed, they sang the national air of *Vive Henri IV*, which was repeated by the people, and the whole formed the grandest chorus ever heard.

When Baron Sacken, the Governor of Paris, was recognised in the midst of his staff, he as well as several Russian Austrian, and Prussian Generals, and even some English Officers, were saluted with universal acclamations. It was truly the festival of the grand family of Europe.

FROM THE GATE OF ST. DENIS TO THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

When his Majesty's carriage passed, thousands of voices cried, "*Vivent les Bourbons! Vive Louis XVIII! Vive la Duchesse d'Angouleme!*" mingled with the air of *Vive Henry IV!* His Majesty was deeply affected, and several times his eyes were observed to be full of tears. The countenance of the august daughter of Louis XVI. was marked with a tender and interesting melancholy.

The emblems, devices and mottos, displayed on the occasion were extremely numerous, and in general happily suited to the grandeur and felicity of the day. The following lines on a house at the corner of the street St. Denis were much admired;—

Quels etis d'amour! quelle affluence!
Quelle allegresse anime tout Paris!
Est ce Henri Quatre qui s'avance?
C'est lui—sous les traits de Louis.

The noblest of them all was, however, that which was affixed to the grand gate of the Hotel Dieu—

Pauper clamavit et Dominus exaudivit eum.

NOTRE DAME.

His Majesty at length arrived at the Metropolitan church at a quarter past two. The Grand Almoner of France, M. de Talleyrand Perigord, Archbishop Duke of Rheims, with several other illustrious Personages, preceded the King, who entered the vestibule surrounded by the Princes of his house, Monsieur, the Duke de Berri, the Prince de Condé, and the Duke de Bourbon. One of the left of the King was the Duchess d'Angouleme. When his Majesty arrived under the canopy prepared for him, over which was the image of St. Louis, with an inscription suited to the evermemorable 3d of May, 1814, the monarch fell on his knes, and kissed with devotion the true cross. Having received the holy water and the incense, M. Lamyre, the Vicar General, addressed him in the following words:—

"Sire,—One of the illustrious ancestors of your Majesty, with a pious confidence deposited his prayers and his wishes at the foot of the altar of our auguft Patron, and he obtained the birth of a son, Louis XIV. During several years we have deposited on the same altar, in silence and in sorrow, our prayers and our tears and Heaven this days restores to us our Father, our King Louis XVIII.

"The God of St. Louis has re-established your throne, you will re-establish his altars. 'God and the King;' such is our motto; such has ever been that of the Clergy of France, whose organ the church of Paris feels itself in being."

His Majesty answered:—

"My most earnest desire, on my entrance into my good city of Paris, was to thank God and his holy mother, for the happiness which at length begins to shine upon us. A Son of St. Louis, I shall endeavour to imitate his virtues."

[Here follows an account of the celebration of *Te Deum*, and a list of the names of the most distinguished persons who were present.]

Such was the enthusiasm that animated the whole assembly, that the music of *Domine Salvum fac Regem* could not be executed. It was sung and repeated several times by the whole assembly. The Senate, the Legislative Body, the University, the Courts of Justice, the military of all ranks who were present at this ceremony, emulated in joy and enthusiasm the citizens of all classes who filled the immense cathedral of Notre Dame. The Grand Duke Constantine, with his Staff, General Sacken, Governor of Paris; and a great number of general officers of the allied armies, were in a gallery by themselves above the Sanctuary.

FROM NOTRE DAME TO THE THUILLERIES.

His Majesty left Notre Dame, conducted by the Clergy, amidst the usual acclamations, and bands of music stationed at intervals. When his Majesty passed by the Marché Neuf, the two orchestras formed on both sides of the square played the airs of "*Vive Henri IV.*" "*On peut on etre mieux,*" &c. An old country woman, who wept very much while the music was playing was asked if she had lost a son? "No," answered she, "I cry for joy. We again see our father. Thank God! I shall die content." When his Majesty arrived at the Pont Neuf, Madame Blanchard rose with her balloon, amid discharges of artillery. The balloon reclined for an instant on the statue of Henry IV. But shortly rose in the direction of the Palace of the Four Nations. When it attained a certain height, several white pigeons were let loose; & like the dove of the ark, flew to communicate to the provinces that the storms and tempests of France were at an end.

At intervals in the street garlands of flowers were thrown across from opposite windows, from which hung crowns of roses and lilies, which were let down upon the Royal carriages as it passed. To some of them were attached petitions, addressed to the King and the Duchess D'Angouleme. These petitions were taken up with kindness. One of the crowns had a flag with this device:—"At length the year has its spring."—The procession arrived at the Thuilleries about twenty minutes past four. The Duchess D'Angouleme was received by one hundred and forty-four ladies (twelve for each district), the most distinguished in the capital. His Majesty alighted at the vestibule of the Palace. While the King and his numerous retinue were entering the Court of the Thuilleries, the National Guards of cavalry were drawn up in the squares of the Carousal. Among the distinguished persons who accompained the King, we noticed the Duke de St. Simon, who had been condemned to death by Napoleon, for having, as a Grandee of Spain, defended Madrid. When the King entered the palace of his fathers, a vast crowd, collected in the garden, appeared by their lively acclamations to solicit the presence of his Majesty. The King presented himself in compliance with the wishes of his people. The Duchess D'Angouleme was at his right hand, and the Duke de Berri at his left. Shortly after, the daughter of Louis XVI. made way for Monsieur. The King instantly embraced his brother and worthy Lieutenant-General, and the acclamations were redoubled. The enthusiasm was at its height: when the King raising his arms towards the crowd, seemed to say "You are my children: I speak to you from my heart; I embrace you thus." The people understood him, by crying out "Long live the King—Long live our father."

In the evening the public offices and private houses were illuminated. Throughout several streets of the capital allegorical transparencies & engenious emblems served as interpreters of the sentiments of the French. At nine o'clock, a beautiful artificial fire-work was exhibited on the bridge of Louis XIV. A part of it represented the shield of France. After the fire-works the crowd went again to the Thuilleries. A great number of musicians were placed under the windows, and performed several fine pieces, which were loudly applauded. At half-pastten, the King, with Monsieur and the Duke de Berri again appeared. At this moment the cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" resounded in all places; hats were waved at the top of canes, muskets, and swords. His Majesty continued some time at the window; he placed his hand on his heart, and saluted the people with an effusion which excited the most lively enthusiasm.

During this memorable day the most perfect order prevailed in Paris, and no accident disturbed the public tranquility.

PARIS MAY 4th.

Yesterday after dinner the King went so visit their Majesties the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. On his return his Majesty passed through the place Louis XV. amidst the applauses of an immense population there assembled to see the fire-works.

The Emperor of Austria had, on the 2d a long conference with the King at St. Ouen.

There was today a grand review of the Russian and Prussian, and of all the Allied troops at present in Paris.

At four in the afternoon the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant staff, arrived by the quay of the Thuilleries, and entered the court of the palace by the first wicket of the Louvre. The Sovereigns repaired to the palace, to visit his Majesty Louis XVIII. At half past four a carpet of red velvet was placed on the balcony of one of the windows of the pavillion of Flora; shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" The King of France appeared in the dress of Marshal of France, amidst the Allied Sovereigns. Near his Majesty were the Duchess D'Angouleme, Monsieur, and the Duke de Berri.

Immediately after the troops defiled under the windows of the Pavillion of Flora; they were commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine. The infantry marched in echelons, three deep, by 25 in front. Their march lasted nearly three hours. These troops, which were distinguished for their fine appearance, proceeded to the place Louis XV. in order to return to their respective cantonments.

The auguft Allied Monarchs chose to enjoy the fine spectacle of yesterday, without depriving Louis XVIII. of one of the homages which were due on that day solely to the King of France and the house of the Bourbons. The Emperors of Russia and Austria took their station at windows to see the procession pass. They had concealed with care all that could cause them to be recognised: but they did not escape the observation of a grateful people. They were seen rejoicing in the public felicity, and their voices were mixed with the acclamations of the Parisians.

The King of Prussia had repaired, with the two Princes his sons, and the Prince his nephew, to the metropolitan church, where he was placed in the sanctuary. He was simply dressed in blue, as if, on this solemn day, he was afraid of being distinguished from Frenchmen. This good Monarch applauded with all his heart when the King entered the sanctuary; and during the religious ceremony, tears of tenderness flowed from his eyes.

Lord Wellington, it is said, arrived to day in Paris two hours before the review.

The catechism called that of the empire, which was used under the regime of Buonaparté, will cease hence forward to be taught. It has already been laid aside in the diocese of Paris.

During the illuminations last night in Paris, many very ingenious inscriptions were remarked; some of them in English. It was previously known that his Majesty was perfectly acquainted with that language, and loved to speak it.

We learn from Marseilles, that Buonaparté passed through Aix on the night of the 25th, and was to embark at St. Tropez on the 28th. On his passing through Orgon, the peasants assembled around him, and urged him to shout *Vive le Roi!* which he did twice.

(Times 9th May.)

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

VIENNA, APRIL 22.

The *Court Gazette* of this day contains the following article:—

"PARIS, APRIL 13.

"In virtue of a convention between the Ministers of the Allied Courts and the Envoys of Napoleon furnished with powers, to which the Provisional Government accedes; the *ci-devant* Emperor renounces formally all kind of pretension to the Crowns of France and Italy, and shall enjoy in exchange, during his life, the Isle of Elba, where a pension shall be paid to him and the members of his family.

"The Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall, at the approaching peace, be ceded in full property, to the Empress Maria Louisa, who shall transmit them to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia is granted from this time."

BRUSSELS, APRIL 28.

The four Courts which have guaranted Norway to Sweden, viz. Russia, Austria, Great-Britain, and Prussia, are about to send confidential persons to the King of Denmark, to invite him to adopt the most speedy and effectual means of executing the stipulations of the Treaty of Kiel. These persons will afterwards repair to Prince Christian, in Norway, to declare to him that the Allies of Sweden being determined to fulfil their engagements to her, the Prince had only to consider his situation, and to see the abyss into which he would drag a people whom he is misleading by fallacious promises.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 23.

The Principality of Osnaburgh remains under the power of the King of England. The French system relative to contributions is replaced by the ancient mode of taxation. Every body appears satisfied.

PARIS, MAY 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"Lille, May 1, half-past six in the evening.

MARSHAL MORTIER TO HI ROYAL HIGHNESS MONSIEUR, LIEUT.-GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM.

"I have this moment arrived at Lille. The people have every where manifested their enthusiasm by cries of '*Vive Louis XVIII.!*"

By the latest accounts from the frontiers of Norway, we learn that the troubles which had broken out there are not yet appeased. This news hastened the departure of the Prince Royal of Sweden, who left Paris the day before yesterday, to proceed direct to Stockholm. His Royal Highness intended to wait on the King at Compiegne, having been already announced there by Marshal Comte de Sterling, whom his Royal Highness had dispatched to complement his Majesty.

The King will arrive to-morrow, Monday, at St. Ouen, and at seven in the evening his Majesty will receive deputations from the principal assemblies of the state; he will sleep there, and will next morning depart at 10 o'clock from St. Ouen, with the procession to make his entrance into Paris.

The doors of the cathedral will be open at 10 o'clock precisely.

(Signed) The Marquis de DREUX-BREZE, Grand Master of the Ceremonies.

The Marshals of France entered the Chateau de Compiegne in the suite of the King, to present the homage of their most profound respect to his Majesty. The King having been pleased to receive them, they were introduced.

The Prince of Neufchatel said to his Majesty,

"SIRE,—After twenty-five years of uncertainty and tumult, the French people have again entrused the care of their happiness to that dynasty which eight ages of glory have consecrated in the history of the world, as the most ancient that ever existed. As warriors and citizens, the Marshals of France have been led by all the impulses of their soul to second this movement of the national wish. Absolute confidence in the future, admiration for greatness under misfortune, all, even to former recollections, concur to excite in our warriors, always the support of the splendour of the French armies, these transports which your Majesty has observed on your passage. Already, Sire, the accents of their gratitude have preceded you. How is it possible to paint the emotion with which they were penetrated on hearing with what touching interest your Majesty, forgetting your own misfortunes, seemed only to be occupied with those of the French prisoners? 'It is of little importance,' you said to the magnanimous Alexander, 'under what banners these 150,000 prisoners have served, they are unfortunate; I see amongst them only my children.'—At these memorable words, which each soldier repeated to his comrade, what Frenchman could fail to perceive the blood of the great Henry who nourished Paris whilst he besieged it? Like him his illustrious descendant comes to unite all Frenchmen in one family. Your armies, Sire, of which the Marshals are to-day the organ, consider themselves happy in being called by their devotion and fidelity to second such generous efforts."

The King replied with a most affecting kindness, that he saw with pleasure the Marshals of France, and that he relied on the sentiments of fidelity and attachment which they expressed in the name of the French armies. His Majesty named each of the French Marshals himself. After having spoken to them words as honourable as gracious, the King arose, though suffering under the gout, at the moment when his Grand Officers were approaching to assist him, his Majesty, seizing the arms of the two Marshals, who were the nearest him, said with an overflowing heart:—

"It is on you, Marshals I wish always to support myself; approach and surround me. You have always been good Frenchmen. I hope France will no longer have need of your swords. If ever, which God forbid, we are forced to draw them, afflicted as I am with the gout, I will march with you."

The Marshals replied:—

"SIRE,—Be pleased to consider us as the pillars of your Majesty's throne. It is our wish to be its firmest support."

The King withdrew. The Marshals were afterwards presented to Madame the Duchess d'Angouleme, and to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Condé, and the Duke of Bourbon.

After dinner the Marshals followed the King, who deigned to call them alternately by their names, and conversed with each of them, expressing the part he had taken in the glory of the French armies, and the confidence he had in their fidelity.

The King honoured the Marshals with an invitation to dinner, and at the commencement of the repast his Majesty said, "*Messieures les Marechaux*, I send you some wine—I wish to drink with you to the French armies." A sentiment of respect restrained the Marshals, who, in their enthusiasm, wished to reply by drinking the health of the King; but, by a spontaneous feeling their hearts made them silent. All their looks were fixed upon his Majesty & his auguft family.

PARIS, MAY 2.

Monsieur returned from Compiegne at one o'clck yesterday morning.

A deputation from the Senate has been appointed to wait upon the King.

Cardinal Maury persists in refusing to quit this Archbishopriek.

COMPIEGNE, APRIL 30.

Monsieur and the Duke de Berri arrived the morning at six o'clock. From the moment of his arrival to 11 o'clock, Monsieur was in close conference with the King.

At eleven o'clock his Majesty repaired to the Chapel of the Castle, preceded by Monsieur and the Duke de Berri, the Prince of Condé and the Duke de Bourbon. He was followed by the Duchess of Angouleme.

The Marshals and several Generals had the honour to dine with the King. The dinner was very gay. The King had on his right hand the Duchess of Angouleme, & on his left Monsieur. His Majesty conversed a good deal with the Generals and Ladies that had been invited.

An Ordonnance by Monsieur authorises the emission of *Bons* to the amount of 10 millions francs, payable to bearer, three months after date.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the Moniteur Universel.)

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ADHERENCE OF MARSHAL THE DUKE OF RAGUSA.

LETTER FROM PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE TROOPS OF THE ALLIED POWERS, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARSHAL DUKE OF RAGUSA.

April 3.

Monsieur le Marechal,—I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, by a safe person, all the public papers and documents necessary to render your Excellency perfectly acquainted with the events which have taken place since you quitted the capital, as well as an invitation from the Members of the Provisional Government, to range yourselves under the banners of the good French cause. I supplicate you in the name of your country and humanity, to listen to the proposals which will put an end to the effusion of the precious blood of the brave men whom you command.

ANSWER OF THE MARSHAL DUKE OF RAGUSA.

Monsieur le Marechal,—I have received the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour to address to me as well as the papers which itinclosed. Public opinion has always been the rule of my conduct. The army and the people being absolved from the oath of all allegiance towards the Emperor Napoleon by the decree of the Senate, I am disposed to concur in an union between the army & the people, which will prevent all chance of civil war, and stop the effusion of blood; consequently, I am ready to quit with my troops the army of the Emperor Napoleon, on the following conditions, of which I demand from you the guarantee in writing:—

COPY OF THE GUARANTEE DEMANDED AND GRANTED

Art. 1. I, Charles, Prince Schwartzenberg, Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, guarantee to all the French troops, who, in consequence of the decree of the Senate of the 2d of April, shall quit the banners of Napoleon Buonaparté, that they may retire freely in Normandy, with their arms, baggage, and ammunition, and with the same consideration and military honours which the allied troops reciprocally owe to each other.

2. That, if, in consequence of this movement, the events of the war should cause the person of Napoleon Buonaparté to fall into the hands of the Allies, his life shall be guaranteed to him, and his liberty, in a space of ground & circumscribed territory, at the choice of the Allied Powers and the French Government.

ANSWER OF THE MARSHAL PRINCE SCWARTZENBERG.

Monsieur le Marechal,—I cannot sufficiently express the satisfaction which I feel in learning the eagerness with which you accept the invitation of the Provisional Government, to range yourself conformably to the decree of the 2d of this month, under the Banner of of the French cause.

The distinguished services which you have rendered to your country are generally acknowledged, but you have crowned them by restoring to their country, the few brave troops who have escaped the ambition of a single man.

I intreat you to believe that I particularly appreciate the delicacy of the article which you demand, and which I accept relative to the person of Napoleon. Nothing could better characterise that amiable generosity which is natural to Frenchmen, and which particularly distinguished the character of your Excellency.

Accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) SCHWARTZENBERG.

At my head-quarters, April 4, 1814.

Consequently, the troops under the command of the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, amounting to 12,000, men, with arms, baggage, and ammunition, quitted their cantonments on the 5th, to march to Versailles.

Fontainebleau April 20—All those who were near and observant of Buonaparte at the moment of his departure, have been struck at the want of sensibility and affection which he really manifested to those about him. Nor one trait of genuine motion—not one word from the heart marked him susceptible of the least cordial feeling or attachment. It is thought, that he feared his loss would occasion little or no regret, as his few lingering attendants had abandoned him; & on the eve of his departure he had but one servant remaining. He received the adieus of his oldest companions in arms, without addressing a single word of cordiality or friendship; and the man, who played so many parts, was never able to appear the man of goodness. Buonaparté spoke a good deal latterly of his intention to engage in scientific studies. "After all," said he, "I shall be, to the last, a most extraordinary character? I have abdicated like the Emperor Charles V. and I shall indulge hereafter in literary pursuits." He then spoke of such extraordinary projects, that the military men regarded him as one whose reason was affected. It is very certain that he always placed confidence in the ministers of astrology. For some successive days a female endeavoured to get a private interview with him; it is thought she meant to communicate some slow but subtle poison, and at the same time to inform him of his future destiny. We are ignorant whether she succeeded in obtaining the interview, but she certainly remained four days at Fontainebleau. Some years since she came from Egypt at the instance of Buonaparté.

It was only in getting into his carriage that he shed some tears, not for the sake of those whom he had quitted, but for himself alone; but this caused the uneasiness of no one, and it is matter of satisfaction that his conduct entirely estranged from him so great a number of brave men, who were so long attached to his fortunes; and who, perhaps, would have remained devoted to him, if so much egotism and insensibility on his part had not alienated their hearts.

MONTARGIS, APRIL 23.—Buonaparté passed through this town on Wednesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a carriage drawn by six horses, with about 25 horse soldiers following. The Russian, Austrian, French, English, and Prussian Generals, and their immediate attandants, occupied six other carriages, each drawn by six horses. These were followed by 20 carriages, containing the baggage and domestic attendants of Buonaparté. Some draft and led horses, and picquets of cavalry passed in the morning. The foot soldiers of this cantonment were under arms; they knew how to respect the misfortunes of Buonaparté, and preserved a strict silence, neither manifesting any sign of disapprobation, or the reverse. Buonaparté passed the front of those brave troops, and on entering the town, effected an air of calmness, saluting on the right and on the left, those persons who appeared at the windows from motives of curiosity. Numbers reproach him on the score of insensibility: the fact is, that few feel any interest about him. General Bertrand was in the same carriage, and appeared much more affected than his master. Buonaparté will sleep at the Chateau of Briare; he makes short days jounies, and proceeds next on the rout to St. Tropez.

BUONAPARTES LAST GENERAL ORDER.

The Dutch Papers contain a curious document, which purports to be Buonaparté's vindication of himself, in reply to the charges on which the Senate founded their decree of forfeiture. It is stated to have been published at Fontainbleau, in the following form:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"FONTAINBLEAU, APRIL, 4.

"The Emperor thanks the army for the attachmnet it has shewn to him, and, above all, because it acknowledges that France resides in him, and not in the people in the capital. The soldier follows the fortune of his General, his honour, and conscience. The Duke of Ragusa has not inspired his brothers in arms with those feelings; he is gone over to the Allies. The Emperor cannot approve the conditions on which he has taken this step; he cannot accept his life and liberty as a boon from a subject, The Senate has allowed itself to dispose of the Government of France; it has forgotten that it is indebted for the power which it now abuses to the Emperor alone; that he saved a part of its members out of the storms of the revolution, raised another part from nothing to greatness, and protected them against the hatred of the nation. The Senate appeals to the Articles of the Constitution, in order to overthrow it. It does not blush to make reproaches to the Emperor, without reflecting, that the Senate itself, as the first body in the State, has had a share in every event. It has gone so far as to dare to reproach the Emperor with having falsified the official documents in the publication; the whole world knows he had no occasion for such artifices, a hint from him was a command for the Senate, which always did more than was required of it.—The Emperor has ever been ready to attended to the well founded advice of his Ministers, and he expected from them, under present circumstances, the fullest approbation and support of his measures. If, out of zeal, exaggeration has slipped into the public addresses and speeches the Emperor may certainly have been deceived, but ought not those who have held such language to him, to reproach themselves for the consequences of their own flattery?

"The Senate is not ashamed to speak of libels against foreign powers, and forgets that they were composed in its own bosom. As long as fortune remained faithful to their Sovereign, these people never let a syllable of complaint about the abuse of power escape their lips. If the Emperor had despised mankind as he is upbraided with having done, the world must now acknowledge that he had some reason to despise them.

"He had received his dignity from God and the nation; they alone can take it from him. He has always considered this dignity as a burthen, and when he took it upon himself, it was from the conviction that he alone was able to support it in a becoming manner. His fortune seemed to be his destiny. Now that fortune has declared against him, nothing but the express will of the nation could prevail upon him to remain any longer on the throne.

"If he must considered himseif as the only obstacle to peace, he most willingly makes to France his last sacrifice. He has accordingly sent the Prince of Moscow, and the Dukes of Vicenza and Tarentum, to Paris, to open a negociation. The army may be assured that its honour, and the happiness of France, shall never be opposed to each other."

FURTHER EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

APRIL 9th 1814.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation.

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st February, the enemy has shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the Allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of February, Field-Marshal Blücher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons and Laon, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and wellfought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Colonel Lowe, and other officers.

During these operations on the right, Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the Velites, from Hungary, and other Austrian reintorcements; his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun, and morumont, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city General Seslarini took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar sur Aube took place, on the 13th.

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont our Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blucher repeatedly offered near Laon returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offiensive operations against the grand army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th instant, and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies, under the Prince Schwartzenberg, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22d at Obeomte, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Wintzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar Aube.

On the evening of the 23d. the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerne and Dompierre, assembled at daybreak near Sommepuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with General Winzengerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of cooperating with the grand army.

On the 25th, General Winzingerode with his own, and several other corps of cavalry being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement by rapid and continued marches on Paris.

The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vatry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Swartzenberg were at Ferre Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Fied-Marshal Blucher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than one hundred cannon and nine thousand prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Ferre Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Danzig, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Coulomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport,. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, crossed the Marne at Meaux, and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisis and Bondi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towrads Pantin; the head-qurters were established at the former of those plase.

Field-Marshal Blucher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre through Mory, Drancey, and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmatre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville and Belle Vill[illegible]. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 5th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession, all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Raguza. A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the allied Sovereigns would consent, that no part of the army should pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field-Marshal; and at four in the morning the Deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and five hundred men were taken, the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable, but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the Allies.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, *Paris, April 1, 1814.*

I have the honour to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind, and those who are less personally interested but equally ardent in that cause could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Buonaparté, and the desire of peace has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last two days been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry, under His Imperial Highness the Grand Arch Duke Constantine and the guards of all the different allied forces were formed in columns in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia with all his staff, his Generals and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortege. These Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes of the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal and the Austrian Etat-Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward, but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus, or spring evidently directed all their movements, they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "Vive L'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vive nos liberateurs;" nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons," "A bas le Tyran," The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elisées, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elisées, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honour to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander. Buonaparté, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainbleau, where, I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the Allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau, which cannot amount to more than forty or fifty thousand men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounces itself [illegible]. The allied armies reserves, who remain [illegible] exception of the guards will take [illegible] here,) towards Fontainbleau, [illegible] a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh &c. &c. &c.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 24, 1814.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 26, 1814.

Major Lord William Russell arrived last night at this Office, bringing a dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.

Toulouse, April 12, 1814.

MY LORD,

I Have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town, and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about one hundred prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the antient wall, formed a good tête-de-pont.

They had likewise formed a tête-de-pont at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musquetry, and in all of artillery from the antient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudran, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends, and the enemy in addition to the tête-de-pont on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers, within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st instant, I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the Pontoon Bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers, with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the Bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Monblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Arentschild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

The 3d and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton and Major-General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the tête-de-pont, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the subject on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir William Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position: and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines & moved to the attack. During these operations Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in three lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir William Beresford was ready, Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a very heavy fire of musquetry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his staff being at their head; & the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, & British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, & having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satifaction to see that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieutenant-General Mendizabel, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espeletta, and several officers of the staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabel continued in the field. The regiment de Tirad, de Cantabria, under the command of Colonel Sicilio, kept its position, under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same height with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, & of the entrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack; as soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts & intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; not that of Lieutenant-Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Henry Clinton; Major-Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier-General D'Uuband, the Quarter-Master-General; and General Brito Mozinho, the Adjutant-General of the Portuguese army.

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front in a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, & did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieutenant-General Don Gabriel Mendizabel, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro de la Macena, Brigadier General Don J. de Espellata, Barriscal de Campo Don A. Garces de Marcilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officer of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton likewise with the 3d division drove the enemy within the tete-de-pont on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne, but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-General Brisbane was wounded: but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance and Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General d'Harispe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and sixteen hundred prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; & others, & large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear-Admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huillier beyond the Dordagne. He then crossed the Dordagne on the 4th near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the Blaye. His Lordship found General L'Huillier and General Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about three hundred prisoners in his hands. I inclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operation which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General, and the officers of their departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen, and the officers of the Spanish staff, and from Major-General Alava, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the allied artillery, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Lord William Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

On the Heights near Blaye, 6th April 1814.

MY LORD,

On the 4th I crossed the Dordagne at St. André de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my Cacadores and the 7th Portuguese regiment, 4 guns, and one squadron of the 12th Light Dragoons.

I learned that General L'Huillier and Des Barreaux, with three hundred cavalry and one thousand two hundred infantry had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes, General L'Huillier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and drew out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired though Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about eighty men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about thirty officers and two hundred and fifty or three hundred men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and, in a short time, it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack of the Enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April 1814.

Total British Loss—3 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 30 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded, 26th March.

15th Hussars—Lieutenant Edward Barrett, severely.

8th April.

7th Hussars—Colonel Hussey Vivian, severely.

18th Hussars—Captain Richard Croker, severely.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack of the Enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April 1814.

Total British Loss—2 lieutenant-colonels, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese Loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 37 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Spanish Loss—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 22 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 5 staff, 1631 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 10th April 1814.

British Officers killed.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain Charles Gordon.

Artillery, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Edmund Blumenbach.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Dunkley.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain Francis Bignal, Lieutenant Hugh Gough.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Cromie.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain John Swanson, Lieutenant William Gordon, Ensigns John Latta and Donald M'Crummen.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Forbes.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Coghlan.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron, Lieut. Ducan Cameron.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Henry Bright (Major).

Portuguese Officers killed.

8th of the Line—Lieutenant Joaq. M. Mascarinha, Ensign Joaõ Benedito.

21st of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Birmingham.

British Officers wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Thomas Brisbane, slightly; Major-General Denis Pack, severely; Captain Hamlet Obins (20th Foot), Brigade-Major, severely.

5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly.

3d Dragons—Captain William Burn, slightly.

4th Dragoons—Cornet Robert Burrowes, Assistant-Surgeon Gavin Hilson, slightly.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain George Fitz-Clarence, severely.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Lieutenant C. Poten, slightly.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Cuyler, Captain Francis Gualey, Lieutenants David Reid and John Dolphin, severely.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Maclean, Captain John Geddes, Lieutenants John Harnett and Arthur Byrne, and Ensign John Armett, severely.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Greene, severely; Lieutenants John Thomas Clarke and James Deares, slightly.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain James H. Baker severely.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major William Cross (Lieutenant-Colonel), Captain William Campbell (Major), Lieutenants James Prendergast, Thomas L'Estrange, and Peter Joseph Bone, severely; Lieutenant William Henry Robertson, slightly; Lieutenant Edward Lewis, severely; Ensigns Thomas Taylor and James M'Cabe, severely.

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6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Thorpe, severely.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Richard Turton and J. H. Barnett, slightly; Lieutenants T. D. Franklyn, T. O'Doherty, and James Anthony, severely; Lieutenant M. Smith, slightly: Ensign James Glynn, severely; Ensign D. M'Donald, slightly.

42d Foot 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macara, severely; Captain James Walker slightly; Captains John Henderson and Alexander M'Kenzie, Lieutenants Donald M'Kenzie, Thomas Munroe, Hug A. Frazer, James Robertson, Roderick A. M'Kennan, Roger Stewart, Robert Gordon Charles M'Laren, and Alexander Stewart severely; Lieutedant Alexander Strange, severely (right arm amputated); Lieutenant Alexander Innes, Donald Farquharson, James Watson, and William Urquhart, Ensigns, Thomas M'Nivan, Collin Walker, James Giddes, and Mungo M'Pherson, severely.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Thomas Lightfoot, Captain Thomas Hilton, Lieutenants, E. F. Boys and J. R. Trevor, severely; Lieutenant Joshua Douglas, slightly; Lieutenant George Little, severly; Lieutenant Richard Hill, slightly; Ensign John Edmonds, severely.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Reid, severely; Lieut. John Campbell slightly; Ensign William Fox, severely (left leg amputated); Adjutant George Skeene, severely right leg amputated).

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Sawkins, severely; Ensign William Jull, severely.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. James Mackay, slightly; Captain Robert Mansel, severely; Lieutenants James Hamilton and Thomas Impett, severely.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Edward Purdon, severely; Ensigns Henry Shewbridge and John Bruce, severely.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major John Oke (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains William Grene and E. Charlton, severely; Lieutenants A. Porteous, N. Furnace, Thomas Gloster, Dennis O'Kearny, severely; Lieutenant Henry Arden, severely (since dead); Lieutenants John Wolfe, Edward Gaynor, William White, J. Harris, George Stewart, severely; Lieutenant J. H. Ellison, slightly; Ensign John Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Favell, severely (since dead); Ensigns Cuthbert Eccles and Spry Bartlett, severely.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains James Miller (Major), D. J. M'Queen, and William Tewn severely; Lieutenants Eyre John Crab, Jason Hassard, William Graham, slightly; and H. Stewart Hamilton, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Mylne, severely; Captain Peter Innes, slightly; Captain James Campbell, severely; Captain William Marshall, slightly; Lieutenant William M'Barnett, Donald Cameron, James Frazer, Duncan M'Pherson, Ewen Cameron, senior, Ewen Cameron, junior, severely (since dead), John Kynock, severely; Charles M'Arthur, Allen Macdonell, slightly, Ensign Allan Maclean, severely; Adjutant Kenneth Cameron, slightly.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant William W. Lamphier, Ensign Abraham F. Royse, slightly.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Robert Nickle, severely; Lieutenant William Poole, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Augustus Meade (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Captain James Walsh, and Alexander James Callender, slightly; Lieutenant John M'Dougall, James Hood, Colin M'Dougall slightly.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Michael Hewan, (severely.

96th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Holmes, severely.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

8th of the Line—Colonel James Douglas, severely; Ensign Cazemiro Candido, Luis Pinto, Jaze Macimo slightly.

11th of the Line—Ensign Manoel de Lourecro, severely.

12th of the Line—Major Ignacio Luis Madeira, severely; Captain Joze Antonio do Costa, slightly; Captain Antonio Joze Carmo, severely; Lieutenant Joze de Mosquita e Souza, and Antonia Alves da Souza, slightly, Ensign Manoel Antonio Teixera, severely; Ensign Joze M. Carmo, slightly.

21st of the Line—Ensign Joze de Sa Sottomaior.

23d of the Line—Capt. Franc Joze Pra, slightly; Ensign Joaquim Reb Almeida, slightly.

1st Caçadores—Captain Martinho de M. Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Bernarda Joze Zares

7th Caçadores—Major John Scot Lillie, severely; Lieutenant Joaquim Joze Almeida, severely.

9th Caçadore—Captain Ignacio Ferreira da Rocha, severely; Lieutenant Joaquim M. da Silva Rocha, severely.

11th Caçadores—Captain Vicente Corréa de Mesquta, severely; Lieutenant Manoel B. de Macédo, severely.

British officers missing.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Malcolm.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Andrews, (severely wounded, since dead); Ensign John Parkinson severely.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 27, 1814.

Lieutenant Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this Office, bringing a dispatch from field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.

My Lord, *Toulouse, April 19, 1814.*

On the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that City to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France to apprize Marshal Suchet of the same events.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his sanction to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the meantime I concluded (on the 13th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th instant towards Castelnaudary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France.

I therefore authorized Major-General Sir George Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the Convention with Marshal Soult, has in the meantime sent here Colonal Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a Convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-General Sir George Murray and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan,

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship, the enclosed reports from Major-General Colville and Major-General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely lament the loss of Major-General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General William Clinton of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of march, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet,

Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant-General W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula. But they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them.

I send this dispach by my Aide-de-Camp Lord George Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. I have &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

My Lord, *Bayeux, April 14, 1814.*

IT is to my infinite regret that owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the Citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue,

I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets reposted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casulties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald estimates them at four hundred men'

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major-General Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the Church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major-General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton, of the Guards; Lientenant-Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; and Lieutenant Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major-General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. COLVILLE

To Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Sir, *Camp near Bayonne, April 15, 1814.*

In consequence of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of His Excellency the commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daybreak, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-General Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outpots, and I regret much to say; was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy however by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-General Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German legion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major-General Stopford I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d batalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parellel with the roads, and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, & re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned,

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers, but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which from being within three hundread yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to canonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-General Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major-Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d Brigade of guards after Major-General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Batterby, my Aide-de-Camp, till he was wounded, I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the left Column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am &c.

(Signed) K. A. HOWARD.
Commanding 1st Division.

P. S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German legion, when Major-General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major-General the Hon. Charles Colville

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in a Sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne on the Morning of the 14th April 1814.

General Staff—1 general staff, 1 captain, killed; 1 general staff, 2 captains, wounded; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, missing.

Royal Artillery—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

1st Foot Guards. 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, missing

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, Drummer, 30 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 111 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants 82 rank and file, missing.

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—35 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 95 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 56 rank and file missing.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—8rank and file killed; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded; 21 rank and file missing.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Light Batt, King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 25 rank and file, missing.

1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

2d Line Battalion, King's German Legion—1 major, 1 captain, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 21 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion—2 lieutenants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 general staff, 1 major, 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummer 129 rank and file killed; 1 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 27 serjeants, 5 drummers, 370 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 218 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—8 rank and file killed; 1 captains, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded 3 rank and file missing.

Names of the British Officers, killed, wounded, and missing, 14th April 1814.

Killed

Gener. Staff—Major General Andrew Hay.

Permanent Staff King's German Legion—Captain Brook Frederick Dieschell (Brigade Major.)

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Sir H. Sullivan, Lieutenant and Captain Honourable William G. Crofton.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Major Paul Chuden, Captain Henry Muller.

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant John Major, Charles Kohler.

Wounded.

General Staff—Major General Honourable Edward Stopford, slightly, Lieutenant and Captain H. Dawkins (Brigade, Major), slightly.

23d Light Dragoons—Captain, George Edward Batersby, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Howard severely.

Artillery, King's German Legion—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel George J. Hartmann, slightly.

Royal horse Artillery—Lieutenant Henry Blackely slightly.

Royal Engineers—Captain Thomas Dickens, severely; Lieutenant J. C. Melburth slightly.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant and Captain J. P. Percival, Walter Vane, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel George Colyer, Lieutenant and Captain William Burroughs, severely; Lieutenant and Captain James Pickers Harvey, slightly; Ensigns Frederick Vachell, severely; William Vitt.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant and Captain Charles L. White, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain Charles Augustus West, slightly; Lieutenant and Captain John Bridger Shiffner, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain Luke Mahon, Adjutant Francis Holbourne, severely.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Captain William Buckley, slightly.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. F. Deane, Lieutenant Robert Dighton slightly.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant John Henry De Burgh and William Kendall, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant John Hamilton, severely.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Frederick Hulseman, severely; Captain Christian Winecke, slightly: Lieutenant Herman Wollrabe, severely.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Frederick Winecken, & Lieutenant Lewis Behue severely

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Beck, and Lieutenant Ernest Fleith, slightly.

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captains Julius Bacmeister and George Norting, slightly.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Clare, severely.

5th Cacadores—Captain Dobb, severely.

British Officers missing.

General Staff—Lieutenant-General Honourable Sir J. Hope, K. B. Captain W. I. Herries, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely wounded.

52d Foot—Lieutenant George Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Hope, severely wounded.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Townshend, severely wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Thomas William Northmore.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain George Wackerhagen

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